ID

1026 SEQIDNO:1 Part of

```
AAR79949 standard; Protein; 772 AA.
 XX
 AC
     AAR79949;
 XX
 DT
      24-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DΕ
     Enzyme M-11.
 XX
 KW
     Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
 KW
     amylaceous saccharide.
 XX
 OS
     Rhizobium sp. M11.
XX
 FH
     Kev
                      Location/Qualifiers
 FT
     Misc-difference 502..506
 FT
                      /note= "used for production of probe sequence
      (AAT04206) " Misc-difference 621..625
 FT
                      /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
FT
                      (AAT04207)"
XX
PN
     EP674005-A2.
XX
PD
     27-SEP-1995.
XX
PF
     23-FEB-1995;
                    95EP-0301176.
XX
     06-APR-1994;
PR
                    94JP-0090728.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047956.
PR
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090705.
XX
PA
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
XX
PΙ
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
XX
DR
     WPI; 1995-329870/43.
DR
     N-PSDB; AAT04155.
XX
PT
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
PT
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PT
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
XX
PS
     Claim 3; Page 21-22; 178pp; English.
XX
CC
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
CC
CC
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of Rhizobium
CC
     species M-11. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a fragment of
CC
     this sequence, the encoding sequence was obtained. The encoding
CC
     sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce M-11 in
CC
     E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA encoding
CC
    enzyme Q36 (see AAT04156), which was obtained from Arthrobacter sp. Q36.
    The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these enzymes can be
CC
CC
    used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds. They are used as
CC
    sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers, fillers,
CC
    excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as intermediates
```

CC for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are that, they are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs when they CC are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality sweetness, adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties.

XX
SQ Sequence 772 AA;

54.8%; Score 2150; DB 16; Length 772; Query Match Best Local Similarity 56.9%; Pred. No. 6e-168; Matches 435; Conservative 90; Mismatches 227; Indels 12; Gaps 7; 1 PASTYRLQISAEFTLFDAARIVPYLHRLGADWLYLSPLLESESGSSHGYDVVDHSRVDAA 60 Qy 4 pastyrlqirrgftlfdaaetvpylkslgvdwiylspilkaesgsdhgydvtdpavvdpe 63 Db 61 RGGPEGLAELSRAAHERGMGVVVDIVPNHVGVATPKANRWWWDVLARGQRSEYADYFDID 120 Qу 64 rggpeglaavskaargagmgvlidivpnhvgvasppqnpwwwsllkegrgspyavafdvd 123 Db 121 WEFGGGRLRLPVLGDGPDELDALRVDGDELVYYEHRFPIAEGT--GGGTPREVHDRQHYE 178 Qу 124 wdlaggriripvlg-sdddldqleikdgelryydhrfplaegsyrdgdspqdvhgrqhye 182 Db 179 LMSWRRADHDLNYRRFFAVNTLAAVRVEDPRVFDDTHREIGRWIAEGLVDGLRVDHPDGL 238 Qу 183 ligwrradnelnyrrffavntlagirvevppvfdeahqevvrwfragladglridhpdgl 242 Db 239 RAPGDYLRRLAELAQGRPIWVEKIIEGDERMPPQWPIAGTTGYDALAGIDRVLVDPAGEH 298 Qу | ||:|| |: | ::|||:| |::| : 243 adpegylkrlrevtggaylliekilepgeqlpasfecegttgydaladvdrvfvdprgqv 302 Db 299 PLTQI-VDEAAGSPRRWAELVPERKRAVARGILNSEIRRVARELGEVAG----DVEDALV 353 Qу 303 pldrldarlrggapadyedmirgtkrritdgilhseilrlarlvpeqtgipgeaaadaia 362 Db 354 EIAAALSVYRSYLPFGREHLDEAVAAAQAAAPQLEADLAAVGAALADPGNPAALRFQQTS 413 Qу 363 eiiaafpvyrsylpegaeilkeacdlaarrrpelgqtvqllqpllldtdleisrrfqqts 422 Db 414 GMIMAKGVEDNAFYRYPRLTSLTEVGGDPSLFAIDAAAFHAAQRDRAARLPESMTTLTTH 473 Qу 423 gmvmakgvedtaffrynrlgtltevgadptefslepeefhvrmarrqaelplsmttlsth 482 Db 474 DTKRSEDTRARITALAEAPERWRRFLTEVGGLIGTGDRVLENLIWQAIVGAWPASRERLE 533 Qу 483 dtkrsedtrarisviaevapewekaldrlntlaplpdgplstllwqaiagawpasrerlq 542 Db 534 AYALKAAREAGESTDWIDGDPAFEERLTRLVTVAVEEPLVHELLERLVDELTAAGYSNGL 593 Qу 543 syalkaareagnstswtdpdpafeealsavvdsafdnpevraelealvgllaphgasnsl 602 Db 594 AAKLLQLLAPGTPDVYQGTERWDRSLVDPDNRRPVDFAAASELLDRLDGGWRPPVDETGA 653 Qу 603 aaklvqltmpgvpdvyqgtefwdrsltdpdnrrpfsfaeriraldqldaghrpdsfqdea 662 Db 654 VKTLVVSRALRLRRDRPELFTAYHPVTARGAQAEHLIGFDR--GGAIALATRLPLGLAAA 711 Qу

```
AAR79949 standard; Protein; 772 AA.
ID
XX
AC
     AAR79949;
XX
     24-APR-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
     Enzyme M-11.
XX
     Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
KW
KW
     amylaceous saccharide.
XX
     Rhizobium sp. Mll.
OS
XX
FΗ
                     Location/Oualifiers
     Kev
     Misc-difference 502..506
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
     (AAT04206) " Misc-difference 621..625
FT
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
                     (AAT04207)"
FT
XX
     EP674005-A2.
PN
XX
PD
     27-SEP-1995.
XX
                    95EP-0301176.
PF
     23-FEB-1995;
XX
PR
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090728.
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
PR
                    94JP-0047956.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090705.
PR
XX
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PΑ
XX
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
PΙ
XX
DR
     WPI: 1995-329870/43.
DR
     N-PSDB; AAT04155.
XX
PΤ
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PТ
PT
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
XX
PS
     Claim 3; Page 21-22; 178pp; English.
XX
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
CC
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
CC
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of Rhizobium
CC
     species M-11. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a fragment of
CC
     this sequence, the encoding sequence was obtained. The encoding
CC
     sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce M-11 in
CC
     E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA encoding
CC
     enzyme Q36 (see AAT04156), which was obtained from Arthrobacter sp. Q36.
CC
     The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these enzymes can be
CC
     used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds. They are used as
CC
```

sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers, fillers,

excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as intermediates

CC

CC

for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are that, they are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs when they CC CC are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality sweetness, CC adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties. CC XX SQ Sequence 772 AA; 100.0%; Score 35; DB 16; Length 772; Query Match Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 18; Matches 6; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0; Qу 1 DIVPNH 6

```
AAR79949 standard; Protein; 772 AA.
ΙD
XX
AC
    AAR79949;
XX
     24-APR-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
     Enzyme M-11.
XX
     Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
KW
KW
     amylaceous saccharide.
XX
OS
     Rhizobium sp. Mll.
XX
                     Location/Qualifiers
FH
     Misc-difference 502..506
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
     (AAT04206)" Misc-difference 621..625
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
                     (AAT04207)"
FT
XX
     EP674005-A2.
PN
XX
PD
     27-SEP-1995.
XX
     23-FEB-1995;
                    95EP-0301176.
PF
XX
                    94JP-0090728.
PR
     06-APR-1994;
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047956.
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090705.
PR
XX
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PΑ
XX
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
PΙ
XX
     WPI; 1995-329870/43.
DR
DR
     N-PSDB; AAT04155.
XX
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
PΤ
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PΤ
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
PT
XX
     Claim 3; Page 21-22; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
CC
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
CC
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of Rhizobium
CC
     species M-11. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a fragment of
CC
     this sequence, the encoding sequence was obtained. The encoding
CC
     sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce M-11 in
CC
     E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA encoding
CC
     enzyme Q36 (see AAT04156), which was obtained from Arthrobacter sp. Q36.
CC
     The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these enzymes can be
CC
     used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds. They are used as
CC
```

sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers, fillers,

excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as intermediates

CC

CC

for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are that, they CC are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs when they CC are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality sweetness, CC adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties. CC XX Sequence 772 AA; SO 100.0%; Score 35; DB 16; Length 772; Query Match Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 52; Matches 6; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0; Qу 1 GTTGYD 6 111111

281 gttgyd 286

Db

```
AAR79950 standard; Protein; 775 AA.
ID
XX
AC
    AAR79950;
XX
     24-APR-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
     Enzyme Q36.
XX
     Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
KW
KW
     amylaceous saccharide.
XX
OS
     Arthrobacter sp. M11.
XX
FH
                     Location/Qualifiers
     Misc-difference 120..125
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
     (AAT04209)" Misc-difference 621..625
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
                     (AAT04210)"
FT
XX
     EP674005-A2.
PΝ
XX
     27-SEP-1995.
PD
XX
                    95EP-0301176.
     23-FEB-1995;
PF
XX
PR
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090728.
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
PR
                    94JP-0047956.
     23-FEB-1994;
PR
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090705.
PR
XX
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PΑ
XX
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
PΙ
XX
DR
     WPI; 1995-329870/43.
     N-PSDB; AAT04156.
DR
XX
PT
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
PΤ
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PT
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
XX
PS
     Claim 3; Page 23-25; 178pp; English.
XX
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
CC
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
CC
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of
CC
     Arthrobacter species Q36. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a
CC
     fragment of the enzyme sequence, the DNA encoding sequence was obtained.
CC
     The encoding sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce
CC
     M-11 in E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA
CC
     encoding enzyme M-11 (see AAT04155), which was obtained from Rhizobium
CC
     sp. M-11. The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these
CC
     enzymes can be used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds.
CC
     are used as sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers,
CC
     fillers, excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as
CC
```

intermediates for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are CC that, they are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs CC when they are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality CC sweetness, adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties. CC XX 775 AA; SO Sequence 75.5%; Score 74; DB 16; Length 775; Query Match Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e-05; Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 1 PASTYRLQISAEFTLFDAAR 20 Qу Db 4 pvstyrlqirkgftlfdaak 23

•

.

\_

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1994:573949 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

121:173949

TITLE:

Non-reducing saccharide-forming enzyme, and

its purification from microorganisms, its uses

INVENTOR(S):

Maruta, Kazuhiko; Sugimoto, Toshiyuki; Kubota, Michio;

Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,

Japan

SOURCE:

Eur. Pat. Appl., 42 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent English

LANGUAGE:

Englis

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PA.	TENT NO.		KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO. DATE
EP	606753		A2	19940720	EP 1993-310386 19931221
ЕP	606753		A3	19950614	
EP	606753		B1	19990721	
	R: AT	, BE,	CH, DE	, DK, ES,	FR, GB, IT, LI, MC, NL, PT, SE
EP	691344		A1		EP 1995-201789 19931221
	R: AT	, BE,	CH, DE	, DK, ES,	FR, GB, IT, LI, MC, NL, PT, SE
	182359		E		AT 1993-310386 19931221
ES	2136115		Т3	19991116	ES 1993-310386 19931221
$_{ m IL}$	123389		A1	19990922	IL 1993-123389 19931222
ΑU	9352721		A1	19940707	AU 1993-52721 19931223
AU	681861		B2	19970911	•
	2112423		AA	19940629	CA 1993-2112423 19931224
	1091470		A	19940831	CN 1993-121744 1:9931228
	0714387	6	A2	19950606	JP 1993-349216 19931228
	1105067		А	19950712	
	6017899		Α	20000125	
	5922580		Α	19990713	
PRIORITY	APPLN.	INFO	. :		JP 1992-362131 A 19921228
	-				JP 1993-265416 A 19930930
					EP 1993-310386 A3 19931221
					IL 1993-108144 A 19931222
	•				IL 1993-119549 A3 19931222
				•	US 1993-172707 A3 19931227
					US 1995-412865 A3 19950329
AD Die			_		US 1995-487396 A1 19950607

Disclosed is a novel non-reducing saccharide-forming enzyme, and its prepn. and uses. The enzyme is obtainable from the culture of microorganisms such as Rhizobium sp. M-11 (FERM BP 4130) and Arthrobacter sp. Q36 (FERM BP-4316), and is capable of forming non-reducing saccharides contq. a trehalose structure when allowed to act on reducing partial starch hydrolyzates. Glucoamylase and .alpha.-glucosidase readily yield trehalose when allowed to act on the non-reducing saccharides. These non-reducing saccharides and trehalose are extensively useful in food products, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Using the Rhizobium enzyme, non-reducing saccharides were prepd. from malto-oligosaccharides. In mice, these non-reducing saccharides displayed LD50 values of .gtoreg.50 g/kg. Many other microorganisms were shown to produce the enzyme, but Rhizobium and Arthrobacter produced 5-10-fold more enzyme than the other species. Partial amino acid sequences of the Rhizobium and Arthrobacter enzymes were detd. Use of the non-reducing saccharides prepd. with the enzyme in foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals was demonstrated.

```
ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
     34620-76-3 REGISTRY
RN
     D-Glucose, O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-.alpha.-D-
CN
     glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-
     .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
    Maltopentaose (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
CN
OTHER NAMES:
    Amylopentaose
CN
     1668-09-3
AR
FS
     STEREOSEARCH
     7322-28-3, 125527-30-2, 142431-24-1
DR
MF
     C30 H52 O26
CI
LC
                  AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
       DETHERM*, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, PROMT,
       TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
                      DSL**, EINECS**
     Other Sources:
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-B

→ OH

....ОН

701 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
32 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
703 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
28 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> logoff y

```
=> s trehalose/cn
             1 TREHALOSE/CN
L1
=> d
     ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L1
     99-20-7 REGISTRY
RN
     .alpha.-D-Glucopyranoside, .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN
     Trehalose (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
     .alpha.,.alpha.'-D-Trehalose
CN
     .alpha.,.alpha.-Trehalose
CN
     .alpha.-D-Trehalose
CN
CN
     .alpha.-Trehalose
     D-(+)-Trehalose
CN
CN
     D-Trehalose
CN
     Ergot sugar
CN
     Mycose
CN
     Natural trehalose
CN
     Treha
CN
     Trehaose
     STEREOSEARCH
FS
     229966-89-6
DR
MF
     C12 H22 O11
CI
     COM
                  AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
LC
     STN Files:
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,
       CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*,
       HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT,
       SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
                      DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
     Other Sources:
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

4466 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE) 257 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA 4480 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE) 64 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

```
ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L1
     16984-36-4 REGISTRY
RN
     D-Glucopyranose, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CN
OTHER NAMES:
CN
    Maltose
     69-79-4
PR
     STEREOSEARCH
FS
DR
     47297-42-7
MF
     C12 H22 O11
CI
     COM
                  BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, DETHERM*, EMBASE, SPECINFO,
LC
     STN Files:
       VTB
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
```

Absolute stereochemistry.

Alignment No. 5 16 Ret of DEG ID NO: 5

```
AAR79949 standard; Protein; 772 AA.
ΙD
XX
AC
    AAR79949;
XX
    24-APR-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
    Enzyme M-11.
XX
    Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
KW
KW
    amylaceous saccharide.
XX
OS
    Rhizobium sp. M11.
XX
                     Location/Qualifiers
FΗ
FT
    Misc-difference 502..506
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
     (AAT04206)" Misc-difference 621..625
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
                     (AAT04207)"
FT
XX
PN
    EP674005-A2.
XX
PD
    27-SEP-1995.
XX
ΡF
    23-FEB-1995;
                    95EP-0301176.
XX
PR
    06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090728.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
PR
    23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047956.
                    94JP-0090705.
PR
     06-APR-1994;
XX
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PΑ
XX
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
PΙ
XX
    WPI; 1995-329870/43.
DR
    N-PSDB; AAT04155.
DR
XX
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
PT
PT
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PT
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
XX
     Claim 3; Page 21-22; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
CC
CC
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of Rhizobium
CC
     species M-11. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a fragment of
CC
CC
     this sequence, the encoding sequence was obtained. The encoding
     sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce M-11 in
CC
     E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA encoding
CC
     enzyme Q36 (see AAT04156), which was obtained from Arthrobacter sp. Q36.
CC
     The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these enzymes can be
CC
     used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds. They are used as
CC
     sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers, fillers,
CC
     excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as intermediates
CC
```

for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are that, they are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs when they CC CC are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality sweetness, CC adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties. CC XX SQ Sequence 772 AA; Query Match 59.6%; Score 59; DB 16; Length 772; Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 0.16; Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0; 1 SLVDPDNRRPVDFA 14 Qу 11 1111111 11

627 sltdpdnrrpfsfa 640

Db

```
AAR79949
    AAR79949 standard; Protein; 772 AA.
ΙD
XX
    AAR79949;
AC
XX
     24-APR-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
     Enzyme M-11.
XX
KW
     Enzyme; M-11; Q36; rhizobium; arthrobacter; trehalose;
KW
     amylaceous saccharide.
XX
     Rhizobium sp. M11.
OS
XX
FΗ
                     Location/Qualifiers
     Key
     Misc-difference 502..506
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
     (AAT04206) " Misc-difference 621..625
FT
                     /note= "used for production of probe sequence
FT
                     (AAT04207)"
FT
XX
PN
     EP674005-A2.
XX
PD
     27-SEP-1995.
XX
                    95EP-0301176.
PF
     23-FEB-1995;
XX
PR
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090728.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
                    94JP-0047940.
                    94JP-0047956.
PR
     23-FEB-1994;
     06-APR-1994;
                    94JP-0090705.
PR
XX
     (HAYB ) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PA
XX
     Kubota M, Maruta K, Sugimoto T, Tsusaki K;
PΙ
XX
     WPI; 1995-329870/43.
DR
     N-PSDB; AAT04155.
DR
XX
     DNA encoding enzyme reduces amylaceous saccharide to produce
PΤ
     non-reducing sugar with trehalose end gp. - useful in foods,
PT
     cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, etc.
PT
XX
     Claim 3; Page 21-22; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
     This sequence represents an enzyme that forms a non-reducing sugar with
CC
     a trehalose end group, from a reducing amylaceous saccharide. The
CC
     amylaceous saccharides have a degree of glucose polymerisation of 3 or
CC
CC
     higher. This sequence was extracted from a liquid culture of Rhizobium
     species M-11. By using an oligonucleotide probe based on a fragment of
CC
     this sequence, the encoding sequence was obtained. The encoding
CC
     sequence was then ligated into a vector and used to produce M-11 in
CC
     E.coli transformants. This can also be performed for the DNA encoding
CC
     enzyme Q36 (see AAT04156), which was obtained from Arthrobacter sp. Q36.
CC
     The non-reducing sugars produced by the action of these enzymes can be
CC
     used in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and feeds. They are used as
CC
     sweeteners, taste and quality improvers, stabilisers, fillers,
CC
```

excipients and adjuvants. The sugars can also be used as intermediates CC for trehalose. The advantages with using these sugars, are that, they CC are practically non-reducing (so no browning reaction occurs when they CC are heated with proteins), have a mild but good quality sweetness, CC adequate viscosity and moisture-retaining properties. CC XX Sequence 772 AA; SQ Query Match 50.0%; Score 60; DB 16; Length 772; Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 0.53; 9; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0; 2 NRWWWDVLARGQRSEYA 18 Qу 1 111 :1 1: 1 11 Db 101 npwwwsllkegrgspya 117